

**MERIDITH TALKS
TO THE BANKERS**

**FARMERS' LOSS IS \$2,500,000,000
SECURELY SAYS**

LIBERAL RURAL CREDITS URGED

**Shareholders Value Has Hit High
Workers Hard—Bankers Make
Plea for Tax Reduction**

Washington, Oct. 20.—Sharing the value of farm products to the last session will result in American farms on a par with those in Europe, where they would have secured on the 1919 price basis, Secretary of Agriculture Herbert Hoover said at the annual Bankers Association of America's convention.

In his usual the situation existing at one which demands the best thought and sympathetic consideration of the farmer, Mr. Hoover said, "In fact, of all the people in the country."

Mr. Meridith estimated that the fall in corn prices had involved a billion dollar loss to producers, while the decrease in wheat prices had involved a third of a billion dollars. The situation was further, much harder for farmers, he said, because the raw materials necessary to crop production had been supplied during the high-period of prices.

Urges Liberal Credit.
"The American people used to let the farmer do his best, but now they want to do their best for the country," Mr. Meridith explained, "only thus can they continue to supply the world with food. We think that you gentlemen fully realize that if the farmer is to continue to produce, he must have a liberal credit policy of the nation he must have adequate prices for his products."

The banker, however, only can who would be seriously affected if he fails to secure a reasonable return for his investment, and he can only fail to see that the farmer's problems are your problems, and that your ultimate solution is the best solution of the difficulties confronting the farmer."

The representing producer, Mr. Meridith said, is the greatest one facing the agricultural interests. He urged that the bankers should understand the farmers' enterprises and acknowledged that they had given "very great" aid to the country.

Hawes Urges Tax Reduction.
Reduction of federal taxes, "especially the tax on the farm," is the main problem of the railroads and economy in government and private expense now, according to the statement of Richard S. Hawes, president of the association.

Other recommendations made by Mr. Hawes were that the transportation act be amended so that bankers and manufacturers could have a variety of railroads, that agriculture and foreign trade be encouraged and that steps be taken to relieve the present industrial unrest.

Taking up the tax question, Mr. Hawes said the tax was not fair for a reduction of federal taxes, but also

for a most careful supervision of the taxes.

"A slogan recently coined," he said, "is popularly expressed as 'taxes must be collected, but government must be kept out of business.' This means that 'no tax' must interfere with the accumulation of wealth, or the development of the country, or the welfare of the people."

Bankers and business men, he continued, should be permitted to use roads, regardless of their dealings with the railroads, but they should be held responsible for their duties.

Mr. Hawes concluded in optimistic words regarding industrial unrest.

He expressed the opinion that there was much more to be done in the field of labor relations in America than there would be secured on the 1919 price basis, Secretary of Agriculture Herbert Hoover said at the annual Bankers Association of America's convention.

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BARRINGTON REVIEW, BARRINGTON, ILLINOIS

**TELLS ORIGIN OF
THE FARM BUREAU**

**WAS DISCOVERED BY ACCIDENT
FARM ADVISOR SAYS**

NOW 87 BUREAUS IN THE STATE

**Every Farmer Constitutes Tangled
Support of Interest—Jobs and
Reap Full Benefits, Advice**

[By C. E. Durel]

The great farm bureau movement, which has been a factor in plowing agriculture into the economic system and in will stabilize our economic system, was discovered by accident.

A number of years ago the United States government, in its efforts to help the farmer, appointed a committee to study the situation of the farmer and to better adjustment of the farmer.

Tasked by finding solutions, en-

couraging negotiations with employers,

negotiating with the government for

the farmer's share in the market and

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TELEPHONE No. 1 BARRINGTON, ILL.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1926

1

SIMPLE LIFE.

This would do much to cure the trouble that have come upon us. We don't know how much personal expenses we have to make.

When a man of much means avails himself of the services of a prostitute of any kind, it always creates a scandal, and this is largely the case.

The Germans believe that their condition after the war was a result of the policies of destroying Germany, and they have been seeking

since the armistice to complete their work of destruction against a helpless people by the ruthless enforcement of a treaty which they believed to be a gross breach of the conditions on which the armistice was concluded and without parallel in modern history for harshness and disregard of the fundamental principles of humanity and justice.

If you speak of the cruelties practiced by the Germans in their

conduct of the war, you will find that they are far more cruel than their enemies. If you instance the garrisoning of the Rhine, the warfares at the crowning instance of Prussian cruelty, they render with apparent sincerity that it was justifiable retaliation for the more cruel blockades practiced by their enemies, which condemned the women and children of Germany to death by starvation.

The Germans really are beasts? Emphatically, yes. The

complaints of their defeat and their still dependence upon us

will and misery of their enemies now seem to be realized among all classes of the people.

Germans Are Unrepentant, but Realize That They Are Thoroughly Beaten.

By PAUL D. CRAVATH, New York Lawyer and Publicist.



Are the Germans repentant?

My answer to this question is no, if by repentance is meant acknowledgment that Germany was culpably responsible for the world war or deservedly greater shame than the rest of the world. The Germanistic circles, the rank and file of Germans of all classes seem to be firmly convinced that Germany fought a defensive war which was forced upon her by the ambitions of the cords of many nations by which she was surrounded.

This conviction, incomprehensible as it seems to us, is so deeply imbedded in the German mind that it is almost impossible to shake it. The Germans believe that their condition after the war was started by the policies of destroying Germany, and they have been seeking

since the armistice to complete their work of destruction against a helpless people by the ruthless enforcement of a treaty which they believed to be a gross breach of the conditions on which the armistice was concluded and without parallel in modern history for harshness and disregard of the fundamental principles of humanity and justice.

What is the reason for the German's in their conduct of the war, they say? It is the simple life. It is the upright life of the simple life. The simple life is the most important. And this is the reason for the differences in wealth and expenditures for the war. There is nothing to eat or drink, breathing and living.

It may be an ugly situation, but it is one of the conditions that is at the bottom of our social tumult. The simple life is the simple life, which happens to be the true life. It is the upright life of the simple life. The simple life is the most important. And this is the reason for the differences in wealth and expenditures for the war. There is nothing to eat or drink, breathing and living.

Women, performing the tasks and assuming the responsibilities of women, acquired a taste for masculine independence. Many lost interest for

reason or another in their homes.

Meantime their husbands acquired a new attitude toward life. When wounded they were attended by women of greater refinement than they had known before. They reached home full of illusions, which a few days dissipated, because these illusions had never been based on reality. So long as they had illusions, they felt the old tendencies; as soon as they returned they discovered that they were gone.

It followed that many families were united only when they were parted.

The husband having survived through a frightful campaign, and enduring unbridled hardships, relieved of all obligations to be patient and forbearing, readies excessive demands upon them with whom he lived. Wives no longer feel obliged to obedience nor even to returning to the domestic fireside. They did what they pleased and resented any attempt to check their will.

France Worried by the Effect of the War on the Home and the Family.

By HENRY BORDEAUX, French Academy.

During the first months of the war the marriage tie was strengthened and tenderness and respect for woman was heightened with religious sentiment. But the war lasted too long. Many people accused themselves to have become fatigued and adjusted themselves to the freedoms and privacies of single life.

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The result is that separations and divorces have multiplied.

Roofs of Skyscraper Office Buildings to Be Used for Garage Purposes.

By ALDERMAN J. F. KOVARIK, Chicago City Council.

I see no reason why the roofs of the big Chicago skyscrapers could not be used for garage purposes and I am going to take steps to see if the city building ordinances cannot be modified to give this a try, at least. At the present time there are many public garages in the downtown district. These buildings are eight, ten and twelve stories in height. Many of them are in the way of office buildings.

I am not a builder, but I have spoken to a number of architects and contractors, and they say no reason why the plan should not be successful. Practically all that would be necessary in many instances would be the

building of flooring and protection for the machines against storms.

American Farmer Is Progressive and Keeps Abreast of the Times.

By GEORGE W. HORTON, Alabama Planter.

The city man's notion that the American farmer is a miteback is mistaken. A German scientist, who visited America before the war, was authority for the statement that the American farmer was 25 years ahead of his time in efficiency.

In his treatment of the problems of attacking the insects and pests which threaten the American farmer, he made the most of the most scientific methods. He used many traps, power-driven farm machinery, owns more automobile in proportion to the number than any other state or profession and more American farmers are graduates of agricultural schools or students at experiment stations than the earthlings of any other country.

The average American farmer produces about three times as much as the farmers of European countries. With the use of the antiquated machinery of Europe, the output of the American farms would be more than any other state or profession and more American farmers are graduates of agricultural schools or students at experiment stations than the earthlings of any other country.

Bread prices have risen 60 per cent the last year. In the meantime we have declined 20 per cent. As for bread, so far, it is only the last that has gone down.

The more the price goes down the more the potatoes will go down.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

By MARY GUTHRIE DOAKER.

COLLARED PECARY.

"We have such a fine family," said Collared Pecary, "but when we were young we were not so good as we are now. Never mind we live in the sun and we are interesting to look at."

"That's right," said Mr. Colossal Pecary.

"But I prefer to think that it is."

"I am not so good as I used to be."

"You are not so good as you used to be."

"I am not so good as I used to be."

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Weekly Story

Elevated Romance

By MILDRED WHITE

Fate has strange ways of working.

John Harmon's mother had been

sought him to go and look after his

uncle, John Carolin, the

physician, in a pleasant

little city street.

The doctor had a

small house in a pleasant

neighborhood.

The doctor's wife, Mrs. Carolin,

had been a woman of

infinite variety from

which to choose raw

meats, fish, fowl, eggs,

oysters, and ends of let-

suce which would

make every day a

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had been a woman of

infinite variety from

